

# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

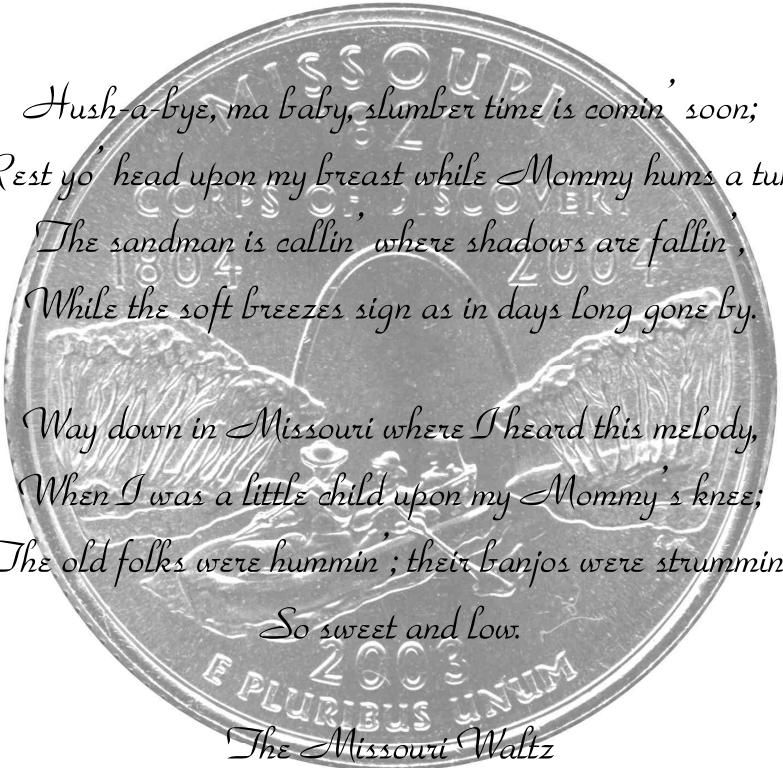
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**VOLUME 28**

**JULY, 2003**

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

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*Hush-a-bye, ma baby, slumber time is comin' soon;  
Rest yo' head upon my breast while Mommy hums a tune;  
The sandman is callin' where shadows are fallin',  
While the soft breezes sign as in days long gone by.  
  
Way down in Missouri where I heard this melody,  
When I was a little child upon my Mommy's knee;  
The old folks were hummin'; their banjos were strummin';  
So sweet and low.  
The Missouri Waltz*

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# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

## VOLUME 28

## JULY, 2003

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

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The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
invites you to attend  
the  
NEXT REGULAR MEETING  
which will be held on the fourth Wednesday  
of the month at 7:00 p.m.

# President's Message

By  
*Jerry L. Morgan*

On behalf of the Missouri Numismatic Society, thank-you for visiting this 43rd annual MNS coin festival! This year we are celebrating two extraordinary events: the 65th anniversary of the founding of the MNS and the rollout of the Missouri State Quarter.

In 1938 a small group of St. Louis numismatists met to share a common vision: establishing a group to promote numismatics, educate its members, and provide an atmosphere where people with a common interest can meet on a monthly basis to exchange their knowledge of the hobby. These ideals remain the purpose behind the MNS.

You are invited to join our open club meetings. Each meeting features a show-n-tell, a researched program, a jackpot drawing, attendance prizes and an auction. For more information please contact Johnny Woodside at 314-692-2646. In September we are moving to a new meeting place at the Sheraton Westport Lakeside Chalet. We are very excited about this location since it offers not only the exceptional facilities of the Sheraton Westport; it also offers the beautiful atmosphere of West Port Plaza! Come join us for our meeting and then enjoy the dining and entertainment offered in the Plaza.

On August 10th the Missouri quarter was released. This quarter is the 24th in the series and features two well-known images of Missouri: Lewis and Clark and the St. Louis Arch. I hope you are able to find an example of this coin to take with you today! In honor of this event this issue of the Journal features several articles about Missouri, including a short quiz.

We have published this Journal since 1976 as our gift to you for attending our festival. Most of the articles were written by members of our club. Hopefully they will provide you with a few minutes of relaxation and possibly show you a few things that you did not already know.

I would like to thank our current MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show. I also want to thank the bourse chairman for the show, Mr. John Foster. His effort is one of the main reasons this show is the success it is.

As mentioned in this space last year, 2008 is the year, the American Numismatic Association (ANA) Convention is coming to St. Louis! Yes, we will be the host city and state for people from around the world. What better time to get your family and friends involved in our great hobby!

In closing, we welcome your ideas and comments at our show! We want to not only welcome everyone but hope you have a great show. If our organization or myself can assist you at the show please let any of us know. The Missouri Numismatics Society appreciates your interest and involvement.

# **MISSOURI'S CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT "RISES AGAIN" – IN 1995!**

*By  
Bob Cochran*

An article appearing in the April 14, 1995 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch contained an interesting story. A local law firm had sued the State of Missouri for failing to redeem two "bonds" held by the firm's clients.

According to the article, the items "look like Missouri bonds, complete with the signature of a 'governor.'" An estimate of the value of the "bonds," based upon their face value of \$20, plus ten percent interest since 1862, would have been over \$19 million!

The article further stated that the law firm filed a class-action suit against the State for failure to redeem these bonds when they were presented for payment. A representative of the law firm indicated that their research had shown the bonds to be legitimate issues of the State of Missouri. However, representatives of the Missouri Attorney General's staff held a different opinion – that the "bonds" were worthless.

The State officials pointed out that one of the "bonds" bore the signature of Governor C.F. (Claiborne Fox) Jackson, and was dated January 1st, 1862. They reminded the court that Jackson was the Governor of Missouri when the Civil War broke out in 1861. Jackson tried to lead Missouri into seceding from the Union; when that failed, he fled the capital at Jefferson City and later established a Confederate government "in exile."

By January 1862, when the "bonds" were issued, a pro-Union Governor of Missouri was in office; the "bonds" in question were "issued by a man without public office who was in insurrection against the U.S. government."

The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution eliminated the payments of any debts incurred by the government of the Confederate States of America, and any of the various governments of the states which seceded from the Union. A clause in the Constitution of the State of Missouri also repudiates any claims against the State by the Confederacy.

Nevertheless, the law firm asked the U.S. District Court Judge Charles A. Shaw to overturn "Article IV, Section 52" of the State constitution. In reviewing the suit, Judge Shaw pointed out that Article IV, Section 52 "establishes the state department of higher education." The judge later ruled in favor of the State.

## **CLAIBORNE FOX JACKSON, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI**

C.F. Jackson, a capable politician, occupied the Missouri Governor's chair when South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1861. Jackson, born into a family in Kentucky with deep roots in Virginia, secretly agreed with the Secessionists. He forced the Missouri legislature to hold a convention in St.

Louis and take a vote whether or not Missouri would remain with the Union, or join the Confederate States of America. Unfortunately for Jackson and other Southern sympathizers, most of the Missouri legislators were pro-Union. On March 4, 1861, an announcement came from the attendees that there was “no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union.”

## MISSOURI SAVED FOR THE UNION

St. Louis was home to sympathizers for both sides. Pro-Union supporters, mostly German immigrants, organized a group called “The Wide-Awakes;” the pro-South group was known as the “Minute Men.” Neither group had any formally-issued arms, but both groups knew where they could find plenty of rifles, pistols and ammunition – the Federal Arsenal, located just south of the city, housed some 60,000 muskets!

One pro-Union St. Louisian, Francis Blair, recognized the danger of the situation and took immediate action. Blair himself was a lawyer, newspaper editor and member of Congress; additionally, his brother, Montgomery Blair, was a member of President Lincoln’s cabinet.

Francis Blair didn’t have full confidence in the military capabilities nor the personal feelings of General William S. Harney; Harney was Commander of the Army’s Department of the West, and his Headquarters was located in St. Louis.

Francis Blair contacted his brother in Washington and requested that additional Federal troops be dispatched to St. Louis to reinforce the small garrison at the Arsenal. Eighty regular Army soldiers under the command of Captain Nathaniel Lyon were rushed to St. Louis via steamboat from Fort Riley, Kansas. Blair soon found out that Lyon also hated the Secessionists.

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call to the states for volunteer troops. Missouri was requested to furnish four regiments of infantry, a request which Governor Jackson refused. When he heard this news, Captain Lyon smuggled a large quantity of the muskets stored in the St. Louis Arsenal to a safe place across the Mississippi River in Illinois. Blair offered Lyon the services of



the “Wide Awakes,” an offer quickly accepted. These home guards were immediately equipped with arms and provisions from the Arsenal’s supply.

A militia camp for the Confederate sympathizers was established in St. Louis, and named Camp Jackson after the Governor. Captain Lyon and Francis Blair weren’t too worried about the approximately 700 militiamen at Camp Jackson, until they discovered that some large guns and cannon captured by Confederates at a Federal Arsenal in Louisiana had been smuggled into the camp.

General Harney “conveniently” received orders which took him away from St. Louis for a short period of time. As soon as Harney left, Lyon and Blair proceeded with their plans to capture the Confederate militia camp.

Caption Lyon, accompanied by the “Wide Awakes”, surrounded Camp Jackson and demanded its surrender within one-half hour. The commander of Camp Jackson was Brigadier General D. M. Frost, a West Point graduate. Frost recognized the futility of his situation and agreed to Lyon’s terms. The “Minute Men” stacked their arms and were marched through large crowds as prisoners of war to the Federal Arsenal, under the guard of the “Wide Awakes”. A riot soon broke out, ending only when the militiamen fired into the crowd. Some estimates indicated that 28 citizens in the crowd were killed.

When this news reached the Secessionist legislature in Jefferson City, the group passed – in fifteen minutes’ time – appropriation bills aimed at building and equipping a massive state militia.

Upon his return to St. Louis from his “mission”, General Harney agreed to a proposal from Governor Jackson that the State of Missouri would not arm further. This agreement enraged Francis Blair, and he arranged through his Washington connections to have General Harney relieved of command. Harney’s replacement was Nathaniel Lyon, who also received an immediate promotion to the rank of Brigadier general.

## **CURRENCY ISSUES OF MISSOURI’S CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT**

The following description of the first issue by Missouri’s Confederate government is taken from the book, *Confederate and Southern States Currency*, by Grover C. Criswell: “On October 21, 1861, C.F. Jackson, who had retired from Jefferson City into Southern Missouri, called an extra session of the state legislature to convene at Neosho, Newton County, Missouri. That Legislature adjourned from day to day for want of a quorum until October 28, when it passed an act of secession, voted ten million dollars for defense and authorized the issuance of defense bonds for that amount.”

“This act did not become law until November 5, at which time the legislature had moved to Cassville, Barry County. This bill provided for three commissioners, any one of whom might sign the defense bonds when issued.”

No description of the “bonds” was contained in the *Post-Dispatch* article, but the statement that the items bore the signature of “a governor” raises some inter-



esting possibilities. The act of November 5, 1861 created two designs of “bonds” and since they are known to exist, the same act may have authorized the issuance of three denominations (\$20, \$50 and \$100) of “Requisition for Missouri Defense Bonds.”

### THE ISSUES DATED “JAN.Y 1ST, 1862”

The notes of the first design are all dated “Jan.y 1st, 1862” and are found in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Except for a few varieties, all of these notes are quite common. Although they are not specifically identified as “bonds” each clearly states that “Three Years after Date, The State of Missouri will pay (the specified value) to the bearer, plus 10% interest.” They are quite similar in appearance to circulating notes of the period, probably by design. One note in my collection bears the imprint “A. Malus N.O.” and another states “A. Malus Eng., N.O.” This second note is printed on the back of unused drafts imprinted “New Orleans.” I haven’t found any other contemporary notes from this firm.

Obviously the exiled “Missouri government” was convinced that the Confederacy would win the Civil War. These “bonds” were probably used to pay the operating expenses of that exiled “government” and the Missouri volunteers serving in the Confederate forces.

A \$20 note dated January, 1862 and bearing number 19913 bears the signature of a “Commissioner” and the countersignature (in ink) is that of “C.F. Jackson”. No doubt a note exactly like this one was the basis of the lawsuit against the current government of the State of Missouri”.

A \$3 note printed on blue-tinted paper bears the same countersignature of “C.F.Jackson”, but the signature is engraved on the plate. Also, the portrait in the center of the note is that of Claiborne Fox Jackson himself. I speculate that the pen signature on the \$20 bond is an actual signature of C.F. Jackson, as it matches quite closely the engraved signature on the \$3 note. My basis for this assumption is that if they were going to engrave Jackson’s signature on the \$3 plate, would they not use Jackson’s actual signature as the basis for the engraving? I



further speculate that by the time these notes were ready to be signed, Jackson had plenty of free time on his hands.

### **MISSOURI DEFENSE BONDS**

The second design created by the act of November 5, 1861 are the well known “Missouri Defense Bonds.” These were printed in denominations of \$1, \$3, \$4 and \$4.50; they do NOT state that interest will be paid, and the issuance date is blank, except for “186\_”. I have seen hundreds of Missouri Defense Bonds, but never have I seen one that was legitimately filled out. Criswell states, “Although it is generally supposed that these notes exist unsigned only, several signed pieces are confirmed. Such pieces, if genuinely signed, are very rare. Collectors should be aware of fake signatures”.

Not withstanding the fact that no \$20 denomination of “Missouri Defense Bond” was created, no countersignature of the Governor was required on these notes. The signature locations are identified as “Treasurer of the State of Missouri” and one of the commissioners acting on behalf of “The Fund Commissioners of the State of Missouri”.

### **REQUISITIONS FOR MISSOURI DEFENSE BONDS**

The final reminder of Missouri’s “Confederate” government are Requisitions for Missouri Defense Bonds. These were printed in denomination of \$20, \$50 and \$100. Again, un-issued items are quite common. Interestingly, these items were designed to be provided to volunteer soldiers serving in the Missouri State Guard. According to the obligation, “This requisition when presented with others of the same denomination to the amount of One Hundred Dollars to the Fund Commissioners will be funded in Missouri Defense Bonds for that sum payable three years after date and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually.” These requisitions DO bear a spot for the signature of the “Governor of the State of Missouri,” as well as a spot for one of the fund commissioners, indicating that the Requisition was exchanged for a like amount of Defense Bonds.

### **OTHER MISSOURI CIVIL WAR-ERA PAPER ISSUES**

Missouri was truly a “divided state,” in that its residents served in the Confederate “Missouri State Guard,” and in the “Enrolled Militia of the State” defending the Union – and “bonds” were issues by BOTH governments to pay the soldiers for their services.

“Union Military Bonds” were issued in various denominations over a period of several years; survivors have been recorded with engraved dates of 1863, 1865 and 1866. Since these bonds were issued by the “winning side,” an overwhelming majority of them were redeemed. In fact, they were redeemed to such an extent that the surviving specimens are considered quite rare!

An interesting (to me, anyway) footnote to this story deals with Missouri’s “War Claim Certificates.” These were created by an act of the Missouri



Legislature on March 19, 1874, for the purpose of settling the claims of those Missourians who served in the Union forces during the Civil War. Criswell explains these items as follows: “At the close of the Civil War the Missouri defense fund was exhausted. No provision was made for the payment of these claims until the year 1874, when the Missouri Legislature passed a law entitled “AN ACT TO AUDIT AND ADJUST THE WAR DEBT OF THE STATE.” This act was approved March 19, 1874. By agreement with the federal government, claims were to be filed with and passed by the state, and then forwarded to Washington. Upon proper proof, the federal government remitted to the state, and the state made settlement with the claimant.”

“Later, the federal government uncovered many irregularities and frauds in connection with claims, and refused to make further payments. This put an end to payment of Missouri war claims. In 1875, then the people adopted a new constitution, in article four section fifty-two, thereof, the following repudiation of all war time obligations became a part of the state constitution: ‘... War Debt, payment of: The General Assembly shall have no power to make any appropriation of money, or to issue any bonds or any other evidences of indebtedness for the payment, or on account in recognition of any act entitled AN ACT TO AUDIT AND ADJUST THE WAR DEBT OF THE STATE, Approved March 19, 1874, or any act of a similar nature, until after the claims so audited have been presented to and paid by the Government of the United States to the State of Missouri.’”

## REFERENCES

Criswell, Jr., Grover C.: *Confederate and Southern States Currency*. Vol. 1, 4th ed. 1992. BNR Press, Port Clinton, OH

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*: Sunday, April 14, 1996. Pp. 1, 7A. Pulitzer Publishing Company, St. Louis, MO.

## ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

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## METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.

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## Missouri Commemoratives

The new Missouri State Quarter, shown on the front cover of the Journal, is not the only coin ever issued to commemorate Missouri. In 1921 a half dollar was issued to signify the one hundredth anniversary of Missouri's statehood.

Appearing on the obverse was a frontiersman. The reverse portrayed a second frontiersman with his arm outstretched pointing out an item of interest to an Indian. The words "MISSOURI CENTENNIAL" and "SEDALIA" also appear on the reverse.



To indicate that Missouri was the 24th state, 24 stars appear on the reverse and the characters "2☆4" are incused on the obverse on early versions. The example provided shows these characters.

The designer was Robert Aitken. Limited quantities of the coin were issued, 5,000 of the "2☆4" variety and 15,428 without this mark, making the Missouri Centennial one of the more expensive of the early commemorative halves.

The two state commemoratives share a common launching point. Both were launched at the Missouri State fair in Sedalia in August of their respective years.

# CHINESE CASH COIN HOLE VARIETIES

*by*  
*Russ Weltmer*

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For almost 2300 years, the Chinese minted round bronze coins with a square hole in the middle of the coin. Mintage began late in the Zhou Dynasty around 300BC, and essentially ended with the birth of the Republic of China in 1912AD. Initially, the hole served only one purpose, to provide an opening for a string to facilitate carrying and counting large quantities of coins.

In this respect, the square hole was no advancement over the round-holed coins which preceded it earlier in the Zhou Dynasty (around 475BC). Early square-holed coins had rough rims resulting from the excess bronze which flowed out of the mold (“casting flash”). This excess material was forbidden by Imperial decree from being filed smooth, even though bronze was historically a very valuable commodity in China. Figure 1 depicts the rough rim of such a coin.



Figure 1. Coin with Casting Flash on Rim

Esthetics and economics eventually won out, and later Emperors allowed the coins’ rims to be filed smooth, allowing excess bronze to be recovered from the filings, and saving wear on money bags from the rough rims of unfired coins.

The square hole possessed a distinct advantage in producing smooth rims on cast coins. The mint workers used a long square iron rod, the same size as the hole in the coin, which served two purposes in cash coin production. When the freshly made coins were driven down on the iron rod, the casting flash in the hole was abraded away for reuse, and the iron rod served as a holder so that the mint workers could simultaneously file the rims smooth on a large quantity of coins.

If the hole in the coin was properly aligned with the iron rod, a nice smooth four-sided hole resulted. However, if the coin was not properly aligned with the iron rod, a second hole was produced. The orientation of the second hole could be anywhere between 0 degrees, and 45 degrees with respect to the first hole.

If there was a small amount of flash in the hole, the end result was an eight-sided hole passing completely through the coin, and is the major variety of hole in Chinese cash coins.

In his book *Chinese Currency, Currency of the Far East*, Fredrik Schjoth refers to such holes as “Rosette Hole” coins, and indicates that the Chinese called the coins with perfectly symmetrical eight-sided holes “Water Chestnut Flowers”. Figure 2 illustrates an eight-sided Rosette Hole coin.



Figure 2. Rosette Hole Coin

This variety is somewhat uncommon, and such coins bring a slight premium over the “standard” four-sided hole coin of the same design.

Another variety of hole resulted if the flash in the hole was very heavy, and the coin was not properly oriented with the iron rod. In this case the normally oriented coin hole would not be cleared of flash, and only the hole formed by the iron rod is visible. This resulted in a four-sided Rosette Hole which this author calls a Diamond Hole, with the points up, down, and laterally oriented. Figure 3 illustrates a Diamond Hole coin.



Figure 3. Diamond Hole Coin

The Diamond Hole variety is much less common than the Rosette Hole variety, and may have resulted from poorly produced clay molds which allowed more leakage of flash than better molds would have allowed.

Hole varieties have probably occurred since the inception of square-holed coins. The earliest Rosette Hole in this author’s collection is a coin dating from 221AD. They seem to have been most prevalent during the Tang Dynasty (618-905AD); are considerably less numerous during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1126AD); and almost non-existent in later dynasties. Better production techniques are most likely the reason for the improvement in quality, and reduction in number of Rosette Hole coins.

Interesting variations on the Rosette and Diamond Holes result when varying amounts of flash fill some of the corners, and the coin was rotated from the normal orientation. Figure 4 illustrates a six-sided hole resulting from a coin which was rotated while flash remained in the upper right and lower left corners, and was not present in the upper left and lower right corners.



Figure 4. Six-Sided Hole

All of the varieties discussed until now are easily explained as inadvertent mint errors resulting in imperfections in the minting process or fallibility in the mint workers. The explanation for the next variety seems to require more than inadvertency as the origin of this variety of hole.

This author has a coin with a normally oriented four-sided hole on the coin obverse which only goes half-way through the coin, and a rotated four-sided hole on the coin reverse which also only goes half-way through the coin. Interestingly, the coin obverse design is also repeated on the reverse. This type coin could have only occurred in preparation of a clay mold when the master coin was pressed into the damp clay to form the reverse mold from which the coins were to be cast. Such a high level of skill would have been required that an inadvertent rotation and doubling of the obverse seems unlikely. Possible explanations are that the master coin was rotated as a diversion, or that the coin was faked outside the mint. Figure 5 illustrates the author's coin, whatever the explanation.



Figure 5. Rotated Reverse Coin

If any readers have Chinese cash coins with a hole variety not discussed here, please contact the author at [rweltmer@nothnbut.net](mailto:rweltmer@nothnbut.net), and the author will include the variety in future updates of this article.

# **The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon In Philadelphia (The First USO?)**

*By  
Jim Watson*

On May 1, 1861 Union troops en route to Washington DC landed in Philadelphia at the foot of Washington Avenue on the Delaware River. The troops the boarded cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to continue their journey to put down the Confederate rebellion that had commenced with the attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

Mrs. William M. Cooper, a resident of Philadelphia, of her neighborhood should organize a committee to furnish the soldiers with coffee during their brief stopover at the wharf area. She enlisted the help of Mrs. Grace Nickles, Mrs. Sarah Ewing, Mrs. Elizabeth Vansdale, Miss Catherine Vansdale, Mrs. Jane Coward, Mrs. Susan Turner, Mrs. Sara Zmellen, Miss Catherine Alesander, Mrs. Mary Plout, and Mrs. Captain Watson. They formed the nucleus of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

Mrs. Cooper's husband, William M. Cooper, was not only a "Cooper" by name. He was in business as an "Oakcooper" with locations at 135 South Water Street and 1009 Otsego Street. It was from this latter location that the soldiers were served. They could relax under the shade trees in front of Mr. Cooper's shop while they enjoyed their refreshments. Mr. Cooper eventually allowed the Committee to take over his shop and he became the President of the Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

On the 25th of May Mrs. Cooper received a telegram that the "German Rifles", under the command of Col. Louis Blenker would arrive that night of the following day. Acting on short notice, she arranged for table to be ready for a coffee breakfast for the entire regiment, some 1040 men. The "German Rifles" arrived at the dock at 3 A.M. on Monday, May 27th, and were fed a substantial breakfast.

The "German Rifles" that arrived were the First German Rifle Regiment, part of the 8th New York Volunteer Infantry Brigade. They were to see a lot of hard campaigning and fighting, including the battles of first and second Bull Run (Manassas), Fredericksburg, and the "Mud March". One hundred and forty-three of the regiment's men would die during the War; ninety-three were killed in battle and one officer and forty-two enlisted men died of disease.

Louis Blenker was born in Worms, Germany about 1815. He had led troops during the German Rebellion of 1848, and came to the United States in 1849. As an early organizer of German immigrants, he was elected Colonel



of the First German Rifle Regiment. During the first battle of Bull Run in July 1861 he resumed temporary command of the 8th New York. The unit successfully repulsed a Confederate attack during a rear guard action. After the battle, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In October 1861 he organized several German regiments into what was known as "Blenker's Division". The division was assigned to General Johnn C. Fremont's Mountain Department. During his service in that area, Blenkers was seriously injured in a fall from his house. He received a medical discharge in March 1863, and retired to his farm in Rockland City, New York. He died on October 31, 1863 as a result of the injuries he sustained in the fall.

Blenker's "German Rifles" was the first regiment to be fed at the Cooper Shop. The troop arrivals kept increasing, and it became apparent to the Committee that the Cooper Shop could not handle all of them.

Consequently, another group started an operation similar to the Cooper Shop in the same vicinity, and named it the "Union Saloon". The two saloons agreed to divide the officers and enlisted men evenly, and to alternate days of service in which to receive all units of 200 or less in a 24-hour period, thus giving each saloon a respite every other day.

Due to the needs of the troops, the Cooper Shop was expanded to include treatment for sick and wounded soldiers. They started with 12 beds and grew into a 28 bed hospital. Dr. Andrew Nebinger was the resident surgeon, and eventually 549 men were treated under his supervision.

Thirteen patients died at the hospital, so the Committee acquired a burial plot at Mt. Moriah Cemetery and erected a wrought-iron fence around the plot.

The services of the Cooper Shop were expanded to include bathing facilities with hot and cold water, and a committee was formed to provide men going on furlough with adequate or suitable clothing.

Since the entire operation was supported by donations, "form" letters seeking funds and supplies were sent out in large numbers. An example of this letter is illustrated with this article.

New Years' Day 1863 witnessed a special dinner fed to the Fiftieth Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. An illustration of the menu is included with this article: the meal was undoubtedly one of the best the soldiers would receive during the entire war!

During the four years of the Civil War, 316,993 meals were served to the troops, at an average cost of 18 cents per meal. In addition, an estimated 10,000 meals were served to single soldiers and small groups.

Cash donations to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon were used to pay for the food and other goods needed to provide for the troops. Receipts were printed and given to the businesses which provided these items. The receipts are quite attractive; they were printed in red ink on white paper, and depict the 34-star flag of the United States in full color. "Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" is overprinted on the flag.

The receipt is made out to on "Fred Flures", but no information has surfaced as to his identity. He was probably a craftsman or tradesman being compensated for goods or services he provided to the Saloon. The receipt was taken to the Committee Treasurer, W.W. Simpson, to be exchanged for monies owed. The treasurer then kept the vouchers to document the committee's expenses.

The success of the "Cooper Shop" was the catalyst which caused other cities to open similar establishments. The "Cooper Shop" was the first service organization to become well-known in the United States.

Many later organizations performed (and still do) similar valuable services in later wars involving U.S. troops, such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, various religious groups, and the United Services Organization (USO).

The members of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee may be of interest (and perhaps further research) to numismatists: Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania J. Pollock listed his address as the United States Mint; E. S. Hall was President of the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, and undoubtedly signed national currency issues from that bank.

#### Sources

Annual financial statements of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, 1862 – 1865.

Dyer, F.H. A compendium of the war of rebellion.

Official army register of the volunteer force of the United States Army (Part II). Adjutant General office, Washington, DC. August 31, 1865.

McElroy a. Mc Elroy's Philadelphia City Directory, 1861.

#### Acknowledgments

Thanks to Martha Pilling of the Pennsylvania Historical society; Constance Williams of the Civil War Library Museum of the Loyal Legion and Bob O'Connor of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.

*Originally appearing in PAPER MONEY, No 179*

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**Central States Numismatic Society**  
**Fall Coin Show & Convention**

Thursday-Sunday September 4th-7th, 2003 at the Park Place of  
Countryside Banquet Hall 6200 Joliet Rd. in Countryside, IL.

120 dealer tables and a live auction. Contact Kermit Wasmer at 815-432-4636 for more information.



**Plan to be part of the Silver Dollar & Rare Coin  
Expo. and Scotsman's Fabulous Auction!  
October 15th-18th**

Scotsman Auction Co. has once again teamed up with The New Silver Dollar Coin Show to present a live numismatic auction. Last year the show was a tremendous success with collectors and investors buying fresh coins. The theme is dollars, but all numismatics will be represented on the bourse and on the auction block. With tables quickly selling out, you should contact new bourse chairman Carole Bush soon to reserve your table.

For more information, call or write:  
The Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Expo.  
Carole Bush  
P.O. Box 190265  
Saint Louis, MO 63119  
(314) 962-3187

**What:**  
Rare Coin & Currency  
Trade Show & Auction

**When:**  
October 16th-18th, 2003

**Where:**  
America's Center in  
Saint Louis, Missouri

**Who:**  
Over 200 dealers, the  
major grading services,  
and V.I.P.s all expected  
to attend.

**For auction information:**  
Scotsman Auction Co.  
800-642-4305  
11262 Olive Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63141

## Thinking of Selling Your Coins?

J.W. Scott reported these sell prices in the 1916 edition “Standard Coin Catalogue”. This was issue number 1 and covered silver and gold coins of the world.

Gold		Commemoratives	
1908 Indian 2½ Gold	\$ 3.00	1893 Columbian Quarter	\$ 1.00
1908 Indian 5 Gold	\$ 6.00	1892 Columbian Half	\$ .75
1908 Indian 10 Gold	\$11.00	1900 Lafayette Dollar	\$ 2.50
1908 St-Gaudens 20 Gold	\$25.00		

While these are selling prices, hopefully Mr. Scott will offer you 50 – 75% of these prices if you ask him to buy some of your coins.

\*\*\*\*\*

## How Well Do You Know The People of Missouri?

Match the following Missourians with what they did:

Laura Ingalls	Painter
Susan Elizabeth Blow	Frontier author
Satchel Paige	First Lady
Tennessee Williams	Bridge Builder
Julia Grant	Baseball Hall of Famer
George Caleb Bingham	Merchant
Nellie Tayloe Ross	Mint Director
Walt Disney	Early educator
J.C. Penney	Playwright
James Eads	Mouse friend

Answers on page 28

# A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2002 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

46. Obv. RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT  
(Front view of Building) BRANSON, MISSOURI

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at the Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum , Branson Mo, in July 2003.



47. Obv. OZARKS / DISCOVERY / IMAX / THEATER /  
BRANSON /

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at the IMAX theater , Branson Mo, in July 2003



48. Obv. WORLD'S LARGEST BANJO  
(image of banjo) GRAND COUNTRY

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at the Grand Country Theater ,  
Branson Mo, in July 2003



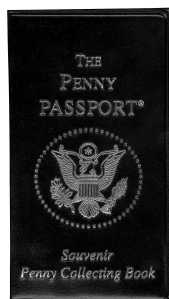
49. Obv. CSNS 64 TH / ANNIV / CONVEN-  
TION / MAY 2-3 & 4 / 2003 / ST. LOUIS MO (CSNS  
Logo)

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Obtained at Central States 64th show, St Louis Mo, in May 2003



NOTE: the Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum offers a book to save elongated cents: Entitle "The Penny Passport". It is available in the gift shop.



## Did You Know This About Missouri?

### Where did “Missouri” come from?

“Missouri” is from a tribe of Sioux Indians called the Missouris. The word itself means “town of large canoes”

### Why is the “Bootheel” part of Missouri?

The area we call the bootheel was owned by John Hardeman Walker. He purchased this land from people leaving because of the New Madrid earthquakes in 1811. He used the land for cattle raising. When Missouri was to become a state in 1818, the southern border would have been north of Walker’s land. Walker used his connections in Washington and in Missouri to have his land be declared part of Missouri.

### Why is the expression “Show-me State” associated with Missouri?

Here are two possible explanations:

- Willard Duncan Vandiver was a congressman from Missouri in 1899. While giving a speech he said “I come from a state that raises corn and cotton and cockleburs and Democrats and frothy eloquence neither convinces nor satisfies me. I am from Missouri. You have to show me.”
- During a miners strike in Leadville, Colorado lead miners from Joplin were brought in to work the mines. These miners proved difficult to instruct. The Pit bosses began saying “That man is from Missouri. You’ll have to show him.”

For these and other interesting facts about Missouri, refer to web site of the Office of the Missouri Secretary of State

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fascinating Facts

### *Did you know?*

The largest bill was China’s one-kwan note. It was nine by thirteen inches and was issued in the 14th century.

The smallest bill was issued in 1917 by Rumania. Its denomination was ten-bani.

The largest coin was made in 1644 in Sweden. Weighing up to 43.4 pounds it was made of copper and had a value of ten-daler.

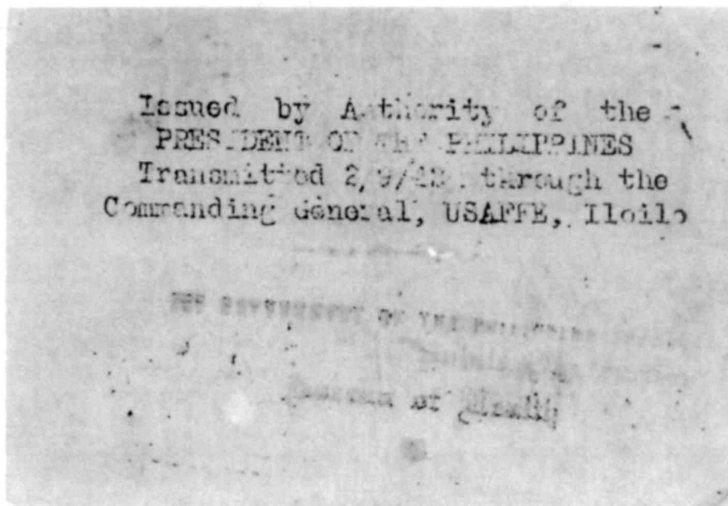
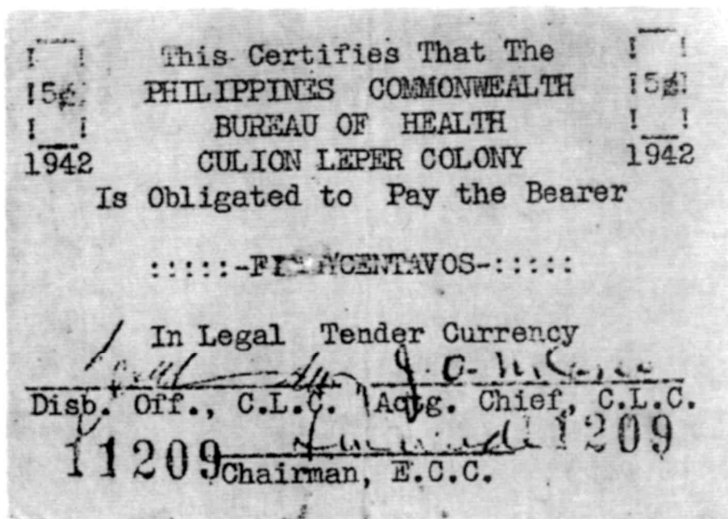
The smallest coin was a Nepalese silver quarter-dam. One ounce of silver equaled 14,000 of these coins. They were produced in 1740.

*Mammoth Book of Fascinating Information,  
By Richard B. Manchester.*

# A Culion Leper Colony Lowered Note

By  
Jim Watson

The island of Culion is 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, and is the second largest island of the Caalamian Group, situated roughly midway between the north end of Palawan Island and the Island of Mindoro. The Philippines had been claimed for Spain and Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, and the first Spanish settlement was established in 1865. At the end of the Spanish American War the Philippines were ceded to the United States. Culion was established as a leper colony in 1906.





The numismatic history of Culion Leper Colony began in 1913 with an issue of special coins for use only in the colony. Coinage was carried on intermittently through 1930. Until World War II no special emission was made for Culion. The war began, and in early part of 1942 the colony found it self cut off from normal supplies of currency. Since the local authorities were unable to pay salaries and purchase supplies, they held a public meeting and an issue of emergency currency dated 1942 was approved under control of a special committee. President Quezon gave his approval from Emergency Headquarters in Iloilo on February 9, 1942.

The currency was used until July 29th when the Japanese over ran the island and issued their own currency for all Philippine territory. The total printed for the notes was 144,488. Printing was done in four lots from January 28 to May 29, 1942 under careful committee supervision. The issue was heavily used and many notes are found in fair to poor condition.

Notes of the Culion Emergency Committee were recognized and redeemed as a pre-surrender issue. The reverse are rubber stamped on the back in Purple:

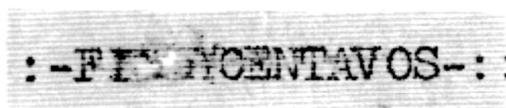
**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND**  
**Department of Public Instruction**  
**Bureau of Health**

Later issues of the 1, 5, and 20 Centavos also have a mimeo imprint showing presidential authority.

The illustrated note was evidently first printed as a 50 Centavo note with the presidential authority, which was not normally put on the 50 Centavos. Evidently someone went to a great deal of trouble to lower the denomination from 50 to 5 Centavos (See enlargement). Why this was done, is a mystery. Could they have inadvertently placed the presidential authority on a 50 Centavo note, and rather than discard the note as an error converted it to a 5 Centavo note? This would at least permit it to be spent.

There are other possibilities, and I would like to hear hypotheses that readers may have. Please contact the Author.

*Originally appearing in PAPER MONEY, No 227.*



# Authenticating the 1932 Washington Quarters

*By C. Joseph Sutter*

One of the hottest areas in collecting today is the Washington Quarter. Minting started in 1932 commemorating the two hundredth birthday of George Washington. Intended to be for one year only, the issue proved to be so popular it replaced the Standing Liberty design as the circulating quarter design. The issue has received renewed popularity since 1999 with the start of the ten-year state quarter program. The state quarter program allows each state to design, or at least suggest a design, that will appear on the reverse of the quarter. The state quarters will be minted in the order the respective state joined the union.

The Washington quarter was originally designed by John Flanagan. The obverse is a side view of George Washington and the reverse contains an eagle. From 1932 to 1964 it was made of 6.25 grams of .900 silver with .100 copper. Its diameter was 24.3 mm. In 1965 the composition was changed to 5.67 grams with an outer layer of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) and an inner layer of copper. The diameter remained the same.

Three mints produced these quarters: Philadelphia (no mint mark), Denver ("D" mint mark) and San Francisco ("S" mint mark). The mint mark can be located beneath the eagle on the reverse.

Prior to the issuance of the state quarters, one other design change was made in 1976 to commemorate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. While the obverse was left pretty much unchanged, except for a dual date of 1776-1976, the reverse is a design by Jack L. Ahr of a Colonial drummer facing left. They were coined in 1975 and 1976 and can still be found in circulation.

The "keys" to the series are the 1932 Denver and San Francisco issues. The reason for this is the number minted. Comparing the mintage of the first year of issue:

Philadelphia	5,404,000
Denver	436,900
San Francisco	408,000

It becomes apparent why the branch mints are more expensive in all grades. The August 2003 issues of Coin World trends confirms this:

Mint	VG-8	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-65
Philadelphia	4.00	7.00	9.00	28.00	350.00
Denver	75.00	100.00	250.00	725.00	15,000.00
San Francisco	60.00	80.00	100.00	400.00	5,500.00

With these values comes the question of authenticity. Since it is possible to take a common Philadelphia issue and dramatically increase its value by adding a mint mark, it is critical to ensure that the mint mark is authentic.

Since I have examples of these coins I was curious to see if they were valid. Since I had purchased these coins many years ago from a respected coin dealer I

felt comfortable in their authenticity.

The first step is to grade the coins. Comparing the coins to the pictures in “Photograde” the grade appears to be “Very Good”. In both cases the coins have a full rim but the hairline does not show above the forehead. There are no feathers on the eagle’s breast.

For a second opinion I looked to “Coin Grading and Counterfeit Detection”. This book contains color-masked photos that highlight the wear areas. For the Washing Quarter these areas include the eagle’s breast, the mint mark, the date and Washington’s head. These are the areas of greatest wear on my coins. Referring to the written descriptions the feature to look for is wear on the eagles wings. Do they have detail on “one-half of the wing” (Very Good) or do “the inner wing feathers have some detail and the outer wing feathers are worn smooth” (Fine). While the coins may push the fine range, the wear on the observe places the grade in the Very Good category. I would need to see some hair detail and I do not.

To determine if the coins are genuine I look for:

1932-D a tall, square angular “D” with die polish on the reverse

1932-S a square, boxy “S”, a large, raised die polish line above the “D” in dollar

What do I not want to see:

1932-D ill-shaped “D” without serifs, thin with no height

1932-S malformed “S” thin with no height

The mint marks on my coins are not very well defined. I do not see a square “D” or “S”. I do not see the die polish marks. The “D” is not very defined, in fact it is filled in. The “S” is similar in that it is not well defined. However, the coins are well worn. Comparing them to other branch issues from the “30’s” I see similar types of mint marks. So, maybe what I am seeing is not an added mint mark, just the signs of wear.

In conclusion; I can not state emphatically that the coins are genuine or not. The wear on the coins make this determination difficult for an inexperienced Washing Quarter collector. Based on the grade of the coin and the relative value of the coin when I purchased it, it seems reasonable that the coins are genuine. However, my goal was to prove one way or the other and I was not able to do this. The next step will be to ask one of the grading services at the next coin show I attend.



Ruddy, James F. *New Photograde*, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire: Bowers and Merena Galleries, 1989

Travers, Scott A. *Coin Grading and Counterfeit Detection*. New York: The Ballantine Publishing Group, 1997

## Exciting News

The MNS is changing monthly meeting locations. In September we are moving to the Sheraton Westport Lakeside Chalet. This location offers us the advantages of a modern hotel with the ambiance of a Swiss Chalet! Since this site is within West Port Plaza, our members have the option of dining either before or after the meeting at one of the exciting Plaza restaurants. The Chalet also offers overnight accommodations at a special MNS rate for those attending from out of town or just wishing a night away the reality of modern life.

So remember, the August meeting is at the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church and all subsequent meetings will be at the Chalet. We hope to see you there!

\*\*\*\*\*

Another exciting event in the upcoming year is the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery. This event was shown on the 2003 Missouri Quarter, released in August. Part of the commemoration is a recreation of the journey. The MNS has already had the opportunity to become familiar with this event since one of members, Norm Bowers, is a member of this recreation. In June Norm and another member of the recreation presented a program about their trip. They came dressed in period clothes and brought maps and time lines providing us with a good understanding of what to look for in the next few years. Norm also included a display of items the original members may have carried with them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Also coming up is the American Numismatic Association (ANA) Convention in 2008. We have been selected to be the host club for this major event.

This is not the first time the ANA has selected St. Louis for its annual convention. In 1979, the 88th Anniversary Convention was held here. Pictured is a fare pass from that convention.

THE GREATEST OF EXPOSITIONS / JULY 28 AUGUST 2 1979/  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
EIGHTY – EIGHT ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION  
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI  
FARE PASS  
HOSTED BY MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



If you are not an MNS member, why not join and help us prepare for this important event!

## Latin Legends on U.S. Coins

Following are some Latin legends that appear on Colonial coins:

AMERICA INIMICA TYRANS –  
America, hostile to tyrants.

AUCTORI CONNEC – by the  
authority of Connecticut.

AUCTORI PLEBIS – by the authori-  
ty of the people.

BENEDICTE SIT NOMEN DOMINI  
– blessed be the name of the Lord.

CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI  
– increase and multiply.

DENARIUM TERRAE MARIAE –  
Maryland penny.

EXCELSIOR – higher; more lofty.

E PLURIBUS UNUM – one com-  
posed of many.

GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO – I,  
George, triumph

GEORGIUS, DEI GRATIA, MAG-  
NAE, BRITANNIAE, FRANCIAE  
ET HIBERNIAE REX – George, by  
the grace of God, King of Great  
Britain, of France, and of Ireland.

IMMUNE COLUMBIA – Free  
America.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA – Free  
America.

INDE. ET LIB – Independence and  
Liberty.

IN UNITATE FORTITUDO – In  
union there is strength.

LIBERTAS JUSTICIA – Liberty  
through justice.

LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM  
DEFENDO – being born free. I  
defend liberty.

NON DEPENDUS STATUS – inde-  
pendence of position.

NON VI VIRTUTE VICI – I con-  
quered by virtue, not by force.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO – the new  
constellation.

NOVA CAESAREA – New Jersey.

NEO EBORACENSIS – New York.

NEO EBORACUS – New York.

NOVA EBORAC – New York.

QUARTA DECIMA STELLA – the  
fourteenth star (Vermont).

ROSA AMERICANA – the  
American rose.

SALVA MAGNA PARENS  
FRUGUM – Hail, thou mighty moth-  
er of production.

UTILE DULCI – the useful with the  
pleasant.

VERMONTS RES PUBLICA – the  
republic of Vermont.

VOCE POPULI – by the voice of the  
people.

VIRT. ET LIB – virtue and liberty.

*Facts and Fiction About Coins,  
by Leon Lindheim*

## Answers to “How Well Do You Know The People of Missouri?”

**Laura Ingalls Wilder** – Frontier author. 1867 – 1957. While living in **Mansfield** she wrote a series of books based on her experiences as a young girl. While these books were not autobiography, they did enjoy a wide following and provided the inspiration for the “Little House on the Prairie” television program.

**Susan Elizabeth Blow** – Early educator. 1843 – 1916. Opened the United States’ first successful public kindergarten in 1873 in **St. Louis**.

**Satchel Page** – Baseball Hall of Famer. 1906? – 1982. Pitcher in the Negro League for 22 years. Went to Cleveland Indians at age 42. Also pitched for **St. Louis** and **Kansas City**.

**Tennessee Williams** – Playwright. 1911 – 1983. Wrote *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. Buried in **St. Louis**.

**Julia Grant** – First lady. 1826 – 1902. Born on White Haven Plantation, **St. Louis County**. Married Ulysses Simpson Grant in 1848. First lady 1869 – 1877. She restored the White House to the center of Washington’s social life.

**George Caleb Bingham** – Painter. 1811 – 1879. Raised in **Missouri**. His paintings focused on everyday scenes of North American frontier life, often of views of the Missouri River. Examples of this work include: *Raftsmen Playing Cards* and *The Jolly Flatboatmen in Port*.

**Nellie Tayloe Ross** – Mint Director. 1876 – 1977. Born in **St. Joseph**. First women state governor, Wyoming. Appointed Mint director by Franklin Roosevelt in 1933. She served until 1952.

**Walt Disney** – Mouse friend. 1901 – 1966. Raised in **Marceline** and **Kansas City**. Created Disney Studios and Disneyland theme park. He also created the famous cartoon character Mickey Mouse.

**J.C. Penney** – Merchant. 1875 – 1971. Born in **Hamilton**. Founded J.C. Penney stores.

**James Eads** – Bridge builder. 1820 – 1887. Engineer of the Eads Bridge, a triple-arch steel bridge over the Mississippi River that connects East St. Louis, Illinois to **St. Louis**. He also made the channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico navigable year round.

## **FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| August 22 - 24, 2003  | <b>The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 43th Annual Coin Festival at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).</b>                                    |
| September 4 - 7, 2003 | <b>The Central States Numismatic Society's 65<sup>h</sup> Annual Convention will be held in Countryside, IL at the Park Place Banquet Hall, 6200 Joliet Rd.</b>  |
| September 7, 2003     | <b>The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a one day (Sunday) coin show at the American Legion Hall in Collinsville, IL, south on Highway 159 from I-70.</b>   |
| October 4 -5 , 2003   | <b>Metro East Coin &amp; Currency Club Show will be held at the Four Points Sheraton, 39 Fountains Parkway, Fairview height, Illinois 62208.</b>   |
| October 15 - 18, 2003 | <b>The Missouri New Silver Dollar Show will be held in the Edward Jones Dome, 701 Convention Plaza.</b>  |
| November 20 -23, 2003 | <b>The Professional Currency Dealers Association 17th Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).</b> |
| May 5 - May 8, 2005   | <b>The Central States Numismatic Society's 66<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101.</b>  |
| May 3 - May 6, 2007   | <b>The Central States Numismatic Society's 68<sup>th</sup> Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101.</b>  |
| August 20 - 24, 2008  | <b>The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (117<sup>th</sup> Annual Fall Convention) will be held in St. Louis. (Consult the Numismatist for details).</b>   |

**Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.**

# ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group (ACSG) which are open to the public. ACSG is dues free. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The availability of inexpensive quality coins make this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ASCG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

The ACGS gives both advanced and novice collectors a forum to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The “show and tell” session of our meetings offers members the opportunity to identify “mystery coins” brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets on the third Friday of every other month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are usually held on the Washington University campus or at the Mid-County library in Clayton. For information about meeting locations or any other questions about the ACGS, please call 314-935-7931.

## 2003

September 18	Charles Calkins	Establishing a Numismatic Website
November 20	Sarantis Symeonoglou	The Eastern Mints of Augustus

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2004

January 15	Chip Vaughn	Late Fourth Century Bronzes
March 18	Ross Larson	Ancient Forgeries
May 20	David Murrey	The Coin Reforms of Aurelian



# WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2003

September 14	Dave Anderson	Coins Used by American Forces In China
October 12	Tony Troupe	U.S. Seated Liberty Coinage
November 9	Roger Schmidt	Legendary Coins or "Numismatic Unicorns"

\*\*\*\*\*

## New Challenges

In this year's "New Challenges" we look at a short series of United States that is over 160 years old: the Capped Bust Half Dollar.

This coin features John Reich's capped head design. The series ran from 1807 through 1839, with issues in every year except for 1816. Included are three major varieties: reverse with denomination indicated as "50 C." edge of "FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR", denomination of "50 C." reeded edge and denomination of "HALF DOL." reeded edge. Numerous additional varieties such as: small and large dates, digit over other digits and patched dates also exist.

If you skip the pricey 1815 a basic date set can be obtained for \$2100, in fine, or \$2800, in very fine. You can add a mint marked issue, 1839 New Orleans for \$250 / \$300.

With collecting options ranging from a single type coin to a complete variety collection, the Capped Bust Half offers choices for every collector.

Values courtesy of *Coin World Trends* August 2003.



# MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets the fourth Wednesday of each month (except in November). The meeting starts at 7:00 p.m., and includes an educational program, attendance prize drawing, an auction and members bourse.

The club address is M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2003

August 27		Coin Spending Contest
September 24		Special Guest Lecture
October 29	Norm Bowers	The Euro
November 19	John Bush	Exonumia Part VII
December 7		Annual Christmas Dinner With Special Entertainment

\*\*\*\*\*

January 28	Dave Frank
February 25	
March 24	Chris Sutter
April 28	
May 26	
June 23	
July 28	
August 25	
September 22	
October 27	Norm Bowers
November 17	John Bush

*Please note that the November meeting will be held on the 3rd Wednesday to avoid a conflict with Thanksgiving.*

Thur & Fri 12 - 5 p.m.  
Saturday 10:00 - 3 p.m.

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### **A MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PUBLICATION**

BIBLICAL RELATED COINS by James B. Lovette

This book is a comprehensive guide to the places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. Typical coins are referenced and priced.

**1. ABILA**--one of the cities of DECAPOLIS about 12 miles east of Gadara.

Not mentioned by name in the Bible but Decapolis is and can be represented in any collection by any of the cities.

SEE--DECAPOLIS

COINAGE : Roman Imperial--M. Aurelius to Caracalla

PRICE range: AE--\$40 and up  
figure 1.



INQUIRE AT THE M. N. S. HOSPITALITY DESK FOR DETAILS  
or JOIN US AT ONE OF OUR MEETINGS  
(See our calendar of events on the previous page.)



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